

LOW COST ANTENNAS USING CONDUCTIVE PLASTICS OR
CONDUCTIVE COMPOSITES

This Patent Application claims priority to the
5 following U.S. Provisional Patent Applications, herein
incorporated by reference:

60/268,822, filed February 15, 2001

60/269,414, filed February 16, 2001

60/317,808, filed September 7, 2001

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

(1) FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to antennas formed of
conductive loaded resin-based materials comprising micron
conductive powders or micron conductive fibers.

15 (2) DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED ART

Antennas are an essential part of electronic
communication systems that contain wireless links. Low cost
antennas offer significant advantages for these systems.

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U.S. Pat. No. 5,771,027 to Marks et al. describes a composite antenna having a grid comprised of electrical conductors woven into the warp of a resin reinforced cloth forming one layer of a multi-layer laminate structure of an antenna.

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U.S. Pat. No. 6,249,261 B1 to Solberg, Jr. et al. describes a direction-finding material constructed from polymer composite materials which are electrically conductive.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Antennas are essential in any electronic systems containing wireless links. Such applications as communications and navigation require reliable sensitive antennas. Antennas are typically fabricated from metal antenna elements in a wide variety of configurations. Lowering the cost of antenna materials or production costs in fabrication of antennas offers significant advantages for any applications utilizing antennas.

It is a principle objective of this invention to provide antennas fabricated from conductive loaded resin-based materials.

It is another principle objective of this invention to provide antennas having two antenna elements fabricated from conductive loaded resin-based materials.

It is another principle objective of this invention to provide antennas having an antenna element and a ground plane fabricated from conductive loaded resin-based materials.

It is another principle objective of this invention to provide a method of forming antennas from conductive loaded resin-based materials.

5 These objectives are achieved by fabricating the antenna elements and ground planes from conductive loaded resin-based materials. These materials are resins loaded with conductive materials to provide a resin-based material which is a conductor rather than an insulator. The resins provide the structural material which, when loaded with micron conductive powders or micron conductive fibers, become composites which are conductors rather than insulators.

15 Antenna elements are fabricated from the conductive loaded resins. Almost any type of antenna can be fabricated from the conductive loaded resin-based materials, such as dipole antennas, monopole antennas, planar antennas or the like. These antennas can be tuned to a desired frequency range.

20 The antennas can be molded or extruded to provide the desired shape. The conductive loaded resin-based materials can be cut, injection molded, overmolded, laminated, extruded, milled or the like to provide the desired antenna shape and size. The antenna characteristics

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depend on the composition of the conductive loaded
resin-based materials, which can be adjusted to aid in
achieving the desired antenna characteristics. Virtually
any antenna fabricated by conventional means such as wire,
5 strip-line, printed circuit boards, or the like can be
fabricated using the conductive loaded resin-based
materials.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows a perspective view of a dipole antenna formed from a conductive loaded resin-based material.

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Fig. 2A shows a front view of the dipole antenna of Fig. 1 showing insulating material between the radiating antenna element and a ground plane.

Fig. 2B shows a front view of the dipole antenna of Fig. 1 showing insulating material between both the radiating antenna element and the counterpoise antenna element and a ground plane.

Fig. 2C shows an amplifier inserted between the radiating antenna element and the coaxial cable center conductor for the dipole antenna of Fig. 1.

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Fig. 3 shows a segment of an antenna element formed from a conductive loaded resin-based material showing a metal insert for connecting to conducting cable elements.

Fig. 4A shows a perspective view of a patch antenna comprising a radiating antenna element and a ground plane with the coaxial cable entering through the ground plane.

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Fig. 4B shows a perspective view of a patch antenna comprising a radiating antenna element and a ground plane with the coaxial cable entering between the ground plane and the radiating antenna element.

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Fig. 5 shows an amplifier inserted between the radiating antenna element and the coaxial cable center conductor for the patch antenna of Figs. 4A and 4B.

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Fig. 6 shows a perspective view of a monopole antenna formed from a conductive loaded resin-based material.

Fig. 7 shows a perspective view of a monopole antenna formed from a conductive loaded resin-based material with an amplifier between the radiating antenna element and the coaxial cable center conductor.

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Fig. 8A shows a top view of an antenna having a single L shaped antenna element formed from a conductive loaded resin-based material.

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Fig. 8B shows a cross section view of the antenna element of Fig. 8A taken along line 8B-8B' of Fig. 8A.

Fig. 8C shows a cross section view of the antenna element of Fig. 8A taken along line 8C-8C' of Fig. 8A.

5 Fig. 9A shows a top view of an antenna formed from a conductive loaded resin-based material embedded in an automobile bumper.

Fig. 9B shows a front view of an antenna formed from a conductive loaded resin-based material embedded in an automobile bumper formed of an insulator such as rubber.

Fig. 10A shows a schematic view of an antenna formed from a conductive loaded resin-based material embedded in the molding of a vehicle window.

15 Fig. 10B shows a schematic view of an antenna formed from a conductive loaded resin-based material embedded in the plastic case of a portable electronic device.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

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The following embodiments are examples of antennas fabricated using conductive loaded resin-based materials. In some of the examples ground planes are also used and these ground planes can be formed of either conductive loaded resin-based materials or metals. The use of these conductive loaded resin-based materials in antenna fabrication significantly lowers the cost of materials and manufacturing processes used in the assembly antennas and the ease of forming these materials into the desired shapes. These materials can be used to form either receiving or transmitting antennas. The antennas and/or ground planes can be formed using methods such as injection molding, overmolding, or extrusion of the conductive loaded resin-based materials.

The conductive loaded resin-based materials typically but not exclusively have a conductivity of between about 5 and 25 ohms per square. The antenna elements, used to form the antennas, are formed of the conductive loaded resin-based materials and can be formed using methods such as injection molding, overmolding, or extrusion. The antenna elements can also be stamped to produce the desired shape. The conductive loaded resin-based material antenna elements can also be cut or milled as desired.

The conductive loaded resin-based materials comprise micron conductive powders or fibers loaded in a structural resin. The micron conductive powders are formed of metals such as nickel, copper, silver or the like. The micron conductive fibers can be nickel plated carbon fiber, stainless steel fiber, copper fiber, silver fiber, or the like. The structural material is a material such as a polymer resin. Structural material can be, here given as examples and not as an exhaustive list, polymer resins produced by GE PLASTICS, Pittsfield, MA, a range of other plastics produced by GE PLASTICS, Pittsfield, MA, a range of other plastics produced by other manufacturers, silicones produced by GE SILICONES, Waterford, NY, or other flexible resin-based rubber compounds produced by other manufacturers. The resin-based structural material loaded with micron conductive powders or fibers can be molded, using a method such as injection molding, overmolding, or extruded to the desired shape. The conductive loaded resin-based materials can be cut or milled as desired to form the desired shape of the antenna elements. The composition of the composite materials can affect the antenna characteristics and must be properly controlled. The composite could also be in the family of polyesters with woven or webbed micron stainless steel fibers or other micron conductive fibers forming a cloth like material which, when properly designed in metal content and shape,

can be used to realize a very high performance cloth antenna. Such a cloth antenna could be embedded in a persons clothing as well as in insulating materials such as rubber or plastic. The woven or webbed conductive cloths could also be laminated to materials such as Teflon, FR-4, or any resin-based hard material.

Refer now to Figs. 1-10B for examples of antennas fabricated using conductive loaded resin-based materials. These antennas can be either receiving or transmitting antennas. Fig. 1 shows a perspective drawing of a dipole antenna with a radiating antenna element 12 and a counterpoise antenna element 10 formed from conductive loaded resin-based materials. The antenna comprises a radiating antenna element 12 and a counterpoise antenna element 10 each having a length 24 and a rectangular cross section perpendicular to the length 24. The length 24 is greater than three multiplied by the square root of the cross sectional area. The center conductor 14 of a coaxial cable 50 is electrically connected to the radiating antenna element 12 using a metal insert 15 formed in the radiating antenna element 12. The shield 52 of the coaxial cable 50 is connected to the counterpoise antenna element 10 using a metal insert formed in the counterpoise antenna element 10. The metal insert in the counterpoise antenna element 10 is not visible in Fig. 1 but is the same as the metal insert 15

in the radiating antenna element 12. The length 24 is a multiple of a quarter wavelength of the optimum frequency of detection or transmission of the antenna. The impedance of the antenna at resonance should be very nearly equal to the impedance of the coaxial cable 50 to assure maximum power transfer between cable and antenna.

Fig. 3 shows a detailed view of a metal insert 15 formed in a segment 11 of an antenna element. The metal insert can be copper or other metal. A screw 17 can be used in the metal insert 15 to aid in electrical connections. Soldering or other electrical connection methods can also be used.

Fig. 1 shows an example of a dipole antenna with the radiating antenna element 12 placed on a layer of insulating material 22, which is placed on a ground plane 20, and the counterpoise antenna element 10 placed directly on the ground plane 20. The ground plane 20 is optional and if the ground plane is not used the layer of insulating material 22 may not be necessary. As another option the counterpoise antenna element 10 can also be placed on a layer of insulating material 22, see Fig. 2A. If the ground plane 20 is used it can also be formed of the conductive loaded resin-based materials.

Fig. 2A shows a front view of the dipole antenna of Fig. 1 for the example of an antenna using a ground plane 20, a layer of insulating material 22 between the radiating antenna element 12 and the ground plane 20, and the counterpoise antenna element 10 placed directly on the ground plane 20. Fig. 2B shows a front view of the dipole antenna of Fig. 1 for the example of an antenna using a ground plane 20 and a layer of insulating material 22 between both the radiating antenna element 12 and the counterpoise antenna element 10.

As shown in Fig. 2C, an amplifier 72 can be inserted between the center conductor 14 of the coaxial cable and the radiating antenna element 12. A wire 70 connects metal insert 15 in the radiating antenna element 12 to the amplifier 72. For receiving antennas the input of the amplifier 72 is connected to the radiating antenna element 12 and the output of the amplifier 72 is connected to the center conductor 14 of the coaxial cable 50. For transmitting antennas the output of the amplifier 72 is connected to the radiating antenna element 12 and the input of the amplifier 72 is connected to the center conductor 14 of the coaxial cable 50.

In one example of this antenna the length 24 is about 1.5 inches with a square cross section of about 0.09 square inches. This antenna had a center frequency of about 900 MHz.

5 Figs. 4A and 4B show perspective views of a patch antenna with a radiating antenna element 40 and a ground plane 42 formed from conductive loaded resin-based materials. The antenna comprises a radiating antenna element 40 and a ground plane 42 each having the shape of a rectangular plate with a thickness 44 and a separation between the plates 46 provided by insulating standoffs 60. The square root of the area of the rectangular square plate forming the radiating antenna element 40 is greater than three multiplied by the thickness 44. In one example of this antenna wherein the rectangular plate is a square with sides of 1.4 inches and a thickness of 0.41 inches the patch antenna provided good performance at Global Position System, GPS, frequencies of about 1.5 GHz.

20 Fig. 4A shows an example of the patch antenna where the coaxial cable 50 enters through the ground plane 42. The coaxial cable shield 52 is connected to the ground plane 42 by means of a metal insert 15 in the ground plane. The coaxial cable center conductor 14 is connected to the radiating antenna element 40 by means of a metal insert 15

in the radiating antenna element 40. Fig. 4B shows an example of the patch antenna where the coaxial cable 50 enters between the radiating antenna element 40 and the ground plane 42. The coaxial cable shield 52 is connected to the ground plane 42 by means of a metal insert 15 in the ground plane 42. The coaxial cable center conductor 14 is connected to the radiating antenna element 40 by means of a metal insert 15 in the radiating antenna element 40.

As shown in Fig. 5 an amplifier 72 can be inserted between the coaxial cable center conductor 14 and the radiating antenna element 40. A wire 70 connects the amplifier 72 to the metal insert 15 in the radiating antenna element 40. For receiving antennas the input of the amplifier 72 is connected to the radiating antenna element 40 and the output of the amplifier 72 is connected to the center conductor 14 of the coaxial cable 50. For transmitting antennas the output of the amplifier 72 is connected to the radiating antenna element 40 and the input of the amplifier 72 is connected to the center conductor 14 of the coaxial cable 50.

Fig. 6 shows an example of a monopole antenna having a radiating antenna element 64, having a height 71, arranged perpendicular to a ground plane 68. The radiating antenna element 64 and the ground plane 68 are formed of

conductive plastic or conductive composite materials. A layer of insulating material 66 separates the radiating antenna element 64 from the ground plane 68. The height 71 of the radiating antenna element 64 is greater than three times the square root of the cross sectional area of the radiating antenna element 64. An example of this antenna with a height 71 of 1.17 inches performed well at GPS frequencies of about 1.5 GHz.

Fig. 7 shows an example of the monopole antenna described above with an amplifier 72 inserted between the center conductor 14 of the coaxial cable 50 and the radiating antenna element 64. For receiving antennas the input of the amplifier 72 is connected to the radiating antenna element 64 and the output of the amplifier 72 is connected to the center conductor 14 of the coaxial cable 50. For transmitting antennas the output of the amplifier 72 is connected to the radiating antenna element 64 and the input of the amplifier 72 is connected to the center conductor 14 of the coaxial cable 50.

Figs. 8A, 8B, and 8C shows an example of an L shaped antenna having a radiating antenna element 80 over a ground plane 98. The radiating antenna element 80 and the ground plane 98 are formed of conductive loaded resin-based materials. A layer of insulating material 96 separates the

radiating antenna element 64 from the ground plane 98. The radiating antenna element 80 is made up of a first leg 82 and a second leg 84. Fig. 8A shows a top view of the antenna. Fig. 8B shows a cross section of the first leg 82. Fig. 8C shows a cross section of the second leg 84. Figs. 8B and 8C show the ground plane 98 and the layer of insulating material 96. The cross sectional area of the first leg 82 and the second leg 84 need not be the same. Antennas of this type may be typically built using overmolding technique to join the conductive resin-based material to the insulating material.

Antennas of this type have a number of uses. Figs. 9A and 9B show a dipole antenna, formed of conductive loaded resin-based materials, embedded in an automobile bumper 100, formed of insulating material. The dipole antenna has a radiating antenna element 102 and a counterpoise antenna element 104. Fig. 9A shows the top view of the bumper 100 with the embedded antenna. Fig. 9B shows the front view of the bumper 100 with the embedded antenna.

The antennas of this invention, formed of, can be used for a number of additional applications. Antennas of this type can be embedded in the molding of a window of a vehicle, such as an automobile or an airplane. Fig. 10A

shows a schematic view of such a window 106. The antenna 110 can be embedded in the molding 108. Antennas of this type can be embedded in the plastic housing, or be part of the plastic shell itself, of portable electronic devices such as cellular phones, personal computers, or the like. Fig. 10B shows a schematic view of a segment 112 of such a plastic housing with the antenna 110 embedded in the housing 112.

While the invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to the preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

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